supply system. It incurred heavy expenditure on electric lights and so on. The benefit of all these comforts were certainly not confined only to the rate-payers of the City. Such being the case, it was the duty of the Assembly to support a much larger grant to that City than was being made at present.

He then referred to the provision of Rs. 10,000 made in the budget for the purpose of taking over inam villages. This item, he observed, betrayed the extreme socialistic propensities of the present-day Government of Mysore. It looked as though the Government were anxious to resume inams granted ages and ages ago. If that was their intention, he knew they could achieve it in a large measure. It was easy to give instructions to the Amildars to get inam villages brought to auction, wait for suitable opportunities and bid and go in for them. He was aware that there were some people who said that this was a right policy to pursue. It looked as though these inams were sought to be resumed because they all happened to belong to members of one particular community. He hoped that Government would even now not think of pursuing such an extreme policy.

MR. T. S. ALI KHAN complimented the Government on having been able to present a surplus budget for the coming year. He requested that larger grants be provided for education, particularly that of the primary grade, and for improvements to the Mysore City in which satisfactory progress had not yet been made in the matter of under-ground drainage due to want of funds. For rural reconstruction and drinking water wells in the villages as also for tank restoration, he wanted larger allotments to be made. With regard to village schools he suggested that if it was found to be too costly to establish both boys' and girls' schools, it would be advisable to conduct combined schools.

MR. K. SUBBA RAO brought to notice that roads and communications were in a most unsatisfactory state in the Sringeri Jahgir and medical aid was absolutely inadequate. He requested that action be taken to provide better facilities in both these directions. He added that many persons were experiencing great difficulty due to want of employment and requested the Government to make a small grant for opening an industrial school in the Jahgir.

At this stage the House adjourned for lunch and reassembled at 3-45 p.m.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE BUDGET.

RESOLUTION No. 1.

Enhancing the grant for Drinking Water Wells.

MR. B. L. BYANNA moved the following resolution :—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the allotment of Rs. 75,000 under the head '30, Grants for Public Improvements—6. Drinking Water Wells in Villages' be enhanced by Rs. 50,000."

In doing so, he said that, as against about 18,000 villages in the State, only 5,000 or 6,000 had drinking water wells and all the rest of them were without drinking water. As soon as the present Dewan assumed the reins of administration, he was pleased to state that drinking water was one of the essential requirements of every village and that Government would try to provide it as soon as possible. The Assembly was no doubt thankful to the Government for providing a sum of Rs. 75,000 for this purpose in the budget estimates under discussion; but taking it that each well would cost on the average about Rs. 500, it would take a hundred years for giving a well to each village. The Government might say that in their present financial position they could not give larger grants for the purpose, but he would remind them that in the year 1929-30, when the revenue was much less than in the budget year, the Government had sanctioned as much as Rs. 1,27,100 for drinking water wells. He would therefore earnestly request the Government to give another sum of Rs. 50,000 so that it might be possible to provide drinking water wells in about 250 villages every year. Even on that

basis, it would take as long as 50 years for all villages to have drinking water wells of their own ; but that could not be helped. But for the financial stringency with which the Government was faced, he should have suggested that as much as Rs. 3 lakhs should be set apart every year for drinking water wells ; but, for the present, he would be content with a sum of Rs. 1,25,000 per year. He hoped that Government would see their way to accept this reasonable resolution.

MR. L. VEMA REDDY, in seconding the resolution, brought to notice that villagers in almost all parts of the State were depending upon any kind of available water for drinking purposes and, as a result, were subjected to diseases of various kinds which sometimes proved fatal. He was aware of instances of entire villages being affected on account of pure water not being available for drinking. It was necessary for Government to undertake a regular campaign of providing wells in all villages ; and in this, the Government, the District Boards and the Village Panchayets should all act in cooperation with one another. Strictly speaking, the provision of drinking water wells in the villages was a matter directly concerning Village Panchayets and the Government ; but still, the District Boards were contributing large funds in order to help the villagers. The provision made in the budget estimates was not enough to give even one well in each hobli, and so he requested the Government to provide another sum of Rs. 50,000.

MR. K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA supported the resolution. He said that for want of rains the difficulty for water had become acute in almost all parts of the State. No doubt, the Government were doing their best to give some increased grants for the purpose every year ; but bearing in mind that it would be worth while spending any amount of money for providing drinking water wells, it was necessary for Government to set apart a much larger grant than at present. After all, the resolution asked for an additional grant of only Rs. 50,000 which was not much, compared to the cost of water supply in the two cities of Bangalore and Mysore. He instanced the case of a certain well in the Nagamangala Taluk which had been recently sunk. The Deputy Commissioner had recommended a special grant for it and the Revenue Commissioner had also seen the well himself and yet the grant was not sanctioned even though all the concerned officers were convinced that the local bodies and the villagers concerned had contributed their full quota. The well thus remained without stone rivetment and was likely to collapse in the next rainy season with the result that the entire amount spent on it would be wasted. This was generally the case, and in order to secure health and comfort for the villagers, it was absolutely necessary for Government to give as liberal grants as possible not only in the coming year but also for a very long number of years to come.

MR. T. MARIAPPA who had also tabled a similar resolution (No. 6) with the only change that the additional grant asked for was Rs. 25,000 instead of Rs. 50,000 as in the resolution under discussion, spoke next. He dwelt at length on the necessity for special grants for stone rivetments wherever wells had already been sunk. He said that there were as many as 32 wells in Nagamangala Taluk alone which remained without stone rivetment for want of funds. He had been told that Government had issued orders recently to the effect that, since they could not give special grants for the purpose, the surplus funds of the village panchayets concerned should be diverted for well works. If so, he would strongly protest against such diversion since it was necessary that panchayet funds should be utilised for the particular purposes for which they were meant. With these observations he requested that the resolution before the House be accepted or, if that was not possible, that an additional grant of at least Rs. 25,000 be sanctioned.

MR. B. SRINIVASA RAO who also had given notice of a similar resolution

(No. 36) lent his further support to the resolution.

MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY observed that it was usual for Government to propose at first a certain allotment in their budget estimates for drinking water wells, for members of the Assembly then to represent that that grant should be enhanced, and for Government ultimately to accept the suggestion and promise a slight enhancement. Members of the Assembly had no doubt that this time also history would repeat itself. He would bring to notice that the inadequacy of the grants for drinking water wells this time particularly had been considered by the members of the Finance and Taxation Committee at its recent meeting and a case made out for its enhancement and hence there was no necessity for the members of the Assembly to deal at length on that question. He would however refer to the necessity for Government tackling the question as bearing upon the problem of unemployment among labourers, and say that if a number of well works were taken up in the various districts, Government would be achieving two great objects simultaneously.

NAWAB SHER KHAN and MR. MIR MAHOMED SAB requested that a portion of the grant for drinking water wells should be earmarked for the malnad.

MR. CHENNIGARAMIAH prayed that a portion of the grant be earmarked for the benefit of the Adikarnatakas.

MESSRS. H. B. GUNDAPPA, BAGAMANE DEVA GOWDA and K. M. KRISHNAPPA GOWDA and others referred to the work done in the villages by the various District Boards in the matter of providing drinking water wells, and lent their support to the resolution as relating to the Government's part of the responsibility.

MR. S. VENKATASAMI GOWDA brought to notice that the District Boards were compelling Village Panchayets to bear a portion of the cost of wells and that was working as a hardship. In cases where panchayets had very little money at their credit and earmarked it for some other specific purposes, he requested that District Boards be instructed not to compel the panchayets in that way.

ANOTHER MEMBER brought to notice that the village of Lakshmipura in Mysore Taluk had been re-constructed on very good lines, but was lacking the foremost need, *viz.*, a drinking water well. The villagers were still depending for drinking purposes upon dirty water available in the neighbourhood and consequently all of them were suffering from some sickness or other. The local officers were all aware of the details of the case and it was a matter for regret that they had not yet cared to provide this necessary want. He requested the Government to see that ways and means were found for sinking a good drinking water well in that village immediately.

MR. ABDUL KHALEEL SAHEB brought to notice that the Adikarnatakas of Biskur Village had been praying for a drinking water well for many years past but had not been given one as yet. They were at present compelled to carry water from very long distances, and the District Board and the local officers would be conferring a great boon on them if they saw some way of providing a well for them.

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT (MR. S. SHAMANNA) replying to the discussions on the resolution before the House stated that out of the small surplus shown in the budget estimates, Government would be pleased to sanction an additional allotment of Rs. 25,000 for drinking water wells.

The House received this announcement with cheers, but MR. VEMA REDDY repeated the request that the additional grant should be Rs. 50,000 instead of Rs. 25,000.

THE DEWAN replied that, conditions permitting, Government would try to provide still more funds, if necessary, in the course of the budget year.

MR. B. L. BYANNA expressed his gratefulness to Government for having accepted the resolution though with a modification regarding the amount involved.

RESOLUTION No. 5.

Providing a lumpsum grant of one lakh of rupees for expansion of Primary Education.

MR. T. MARIAPPA moved the following resolution :—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that a lumpsum grant of Rs. 1 lakh be provided under '26 Education—6 Primary Education' for expansion of Primary Education in the State."

In doing so, he stated that primary education was a most necessary requisite for the progress of the State and yet the Government had provided only Rs. 15,000 in excess of the usual allotment for its expansion. At the time of the introduction of the Elementary Education Regulation, it was the ambition of Government to open primary schools all over the State within a period of ten years. But the Select Committee expressed its opinion that ten years would be too long a period and that schools for both boys and girls of ages between 6 and 12 should be opened all over the State within 5 years at the most. Six years had elapsed since that Regulation was passed and yet the percentage of literacy was not materially better than before. Even in recent years, whenever the question of educational expansion came up in the Assembly, the Government consistently used to say that they were not able to give effect to the scheme because the local bodies had not sent up schemes and provided themselves with necessary funds. But now, the local bodies had sent up schemes and equipped themselves with necessary funds; and it was Government's turn to plead financial difficulties. For instance, the Mysore District Board had proposed to open as many as 160 schools within the year, but Government had not seen their way to sanction the scheme. It was time that Government took a keener and livelier interest in the education of the masses and gave effect to the scheme of expansion of elementary education, even if it meant the closing down of some of the industrial concerns of the State for a temporary period. It was understood that in Japan, for example, illiteracy had been altogether banished from the empire; but the Model State of Mysore could not boast of more than 5 or 6 per cent of literacy. The Government had a duty to perform before doing anything else, and that was to provide for the education of rural population. Even if it was true that any particular local body had not got funds for this purpose, it would be the duty of Government to provide necessary funds themselves and see that at least 200 or 300 aided schools were opened every year.

MR. S. C. MALLIAH, in seconding the resolution, observed that, when the Elementary Education Regulation was introduced, every one in the State imagined that a great boon was going to be conferred on the country. But in practice, that Regulation had led to disappointment instead of to satisfaction. He could not understand why Government went on giving some sort of explanation every time the question came up and rested content with the level of education as at present prevailing. He would ask them to compare the State with Travancore and Cochin where the percentage of literacy stood much higher. He would also ask them to remember that this unsatisfactory position of Mysore would appear more so considering that in Mysore an education cess was being collected for a long time past, while such a thing was not heard of either in Travancore or Cochin. The Government, he observed, would not be justified any longer in remaining indifferent to this question. He quoted an example of two neighbouring villages, both of which paid the education cess, but only one of which enjoyed the benefit of a school, and he asked how the Government would be justified in allowing such a position to continue. He was not satisfied with the usual explanation of Government that more schools could not be opened because more funds were not available. He rather thought that Government were really not so earnest in the matter. If they had been, they would have somehow found the necessary funds as they

had done in the case of the Bhadravati Iron Works, for example. The present time was most opportune for Government to do everything necessary to secure educational expansion. Fortunately, they had been able to present a surplus budget; and if they agreed to earmark a lakh of rupees out of that surplus for opening more schools and promised also to sanction even partial schemes submitted by local bodies, then, the Government would surely earn the gratitude of people in all parts of the State.

MR. T. MADIAH GOWDA said that he had also sent up a resolution on this question and that the additional grant that he had prayed for was only half of that asked for in this resolution. He would of course be glad if a lakh of rupees were provided as additional grant; but being aware of the difficulties of Government, he would be satisfied if a sum of Rs. 50,000 more was provided. In many cases villagers were indeed earnest about new schools and in very many cases, for buildings, for furniture and for various other things, endowments had been given by private individuals, and the contribution of local bodies had also been actually deposited, and yet schools had not been opened in those villages. It was most discouraging for the villager to find that he was paying all the taxes but that the benefits of those taxes were all going to people living in the cities. The Government had spoken much in favour of village reconstruction. If they meant all that, he would ask whether education was not the first step in that direction.

MR. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY referred to the budget allotments made during the past two or three years and said that so far as the budget year was concerned, grants to particular local education authorities had been reduced, that with the savings secured thereby an additional allotment of Rs. 15,000 had been given, and that really there was no extra grant over the total allotment that was made in any of those years.

THE SECOND MEMBER (*Rajamantrapravina* S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI) replied that reduction of grants in particular cases had not been made with a view to show larger grants elsewhere. Those reductions, he said, were due to usual budget fluctuations.

MR. K. MUNIVENKATAPPA represented that the percentage of literacy was practically nil among the Voddars and wanted that special facilities should be created for the community in the matter of education.

MR. T. RAMACHANDRA observed that, in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities as well as in the Kolar Gold Field area, there were any number of cases of wage-earners going away to factories or other concerns for work, leaving young boys and girls at home. These boys and girls had no opportunities of attending school and naturally were likely to grow to be ignorant citizens. In all such cases, the Government must open special schools for the children of labourers and some funds should be earmarked for the purpose. For this reason, he supported the resolution.

Srimathi SAKAMMA deplored the state of education among villagers, both men and women. She said that she was moved to tears to see the backwardness of life in rural parts and she emphasized that any amount of money spent on the education of rural folk would not be a waste; because, after receiving the benefits of education, they would be so much the better as citizens of the State and in that way they would have repaid all that the State had at first spent on them.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (MR. N. S. SUBBA RAO) said that Government were fully aware of the need for starting more primary schools, specially in rural parts. Unfortunately the hopes with which the Elementary Education Regulation had been passed had not been realised, owing to the fact that the economic atmosphere in which the Regulation had been passed had changed for the worse. The Government had hoped that both themselves and the local education authorities would be able to meet their respective shares of supporting the schemes of expansion. It was true that the local education authorities had sent up

schemes of expansion, but with the exception of one or two local education authorities, most of them either expressed their financial inability to support the scheme or made proposals which required further examination by Government. Government on their side did not profess to be flush with funds, but were prepared to consider favourably any schemes that were supported financially by the local education authorities. As things stood at present, it was not possible for Government to sanction more than Rs. 15,000 as an additional grant for the next year. If the sum were used not to start primary schools of the type now in existence, but to start schools on a grant-in-aid basis, it would be possible to add nearly 200 schools in the coming year to the existing number. He would like to suggest a way of finding more funds for primary education, and that was to revive the levy of fees in middle schools. That would enable Government not only to find more money for primary schools but also to give more middle schools, for which indeed there was a crying need.

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI observed that not much benefit would accrue from general requests for additional grants so long as Government and local bodies were faced with financial difficulties. Speaking of facts, the local education authorities of Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields were the only authorities that had submitted satisfactory schemes. Other schemes had been submitted no doubt; but they could not be accepted, being impracticable. For instance, some of them had proposed to earmark funds over which they had themselves no control whatever, such, for example, as the petrol tax revenue.

MR. S. K. VENKATARANGA IYENGAR stated that the Bangalore City Municipality had proposed the levy of a cess on excise, land revenue and all municipal revenues, and that that suggestion was pending before the Government.

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI replied that that was a different matter, being a general question of policy. But what he was saying was that Government were not anxious to shirk their own responsibility in the matter of education and that, if local bodies sent up suitable proposals supported by financial backing, Government would consider such schemes. As regards further additions to the allotment, prayed for in the resolution under discussion, he said that Government would be prepared to consider how far that suggestion could be given effect to in the course of the year, if circumstances permitted.

MESSRS. B. S. PUTTASWAMY, H. K. MADIAH, TUDKI RAMANNA GOWDA, N. G. SANJEEVIAH and others pressed for some definite announcement with regard to an increased provision.

THE DEWAN replied that it would be in the fitness of things if the local bodies made their own proposals in the first instance and asked for any additional help from Government thereafter. He assured the members that if such schemes were prepared on satisfactory lines and sent up, there need be no apprehension that Government would not provide their own share of the cost.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA reminded the Government that four years ago the District Boards had recommended the levy of a cess on all municipal revenues but that orders had not been passed in the matter yet.

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI promised to consider the suggestion.

MR. D. S. MALLAPPA observed that the time had arrived when Government could no longer postpone a definite decision as to the educational policy of the State. The Elementary Education Regulation had not led to any useful results. The maximum taxable capacity of the people had been reached, no doubt, but the Government would do well, even at the risk of getting unpopular, to levy another cess and compel the District Boards to start more and more schools each year. Some District Boards had proposed the abolition of the railway cess and the substitution of another cess the proceeds of which should be earmarked for educational purposes. No programmes of railway expansion in those districts, were under consideration, nor were any

railway developments possible. In such cases at least, there could be no objection to giving up the railway cess and collecting the education cess.

MR. C. N. NARASINGA RAO pleaded for a liberalisation of the scheme of extension of educational facilities. He added that the Bangalore City Municipality was prepared to levy an education cess if better facilities were created within the City.

MR. T. MARIAPPA suggested that Government themselves might prepare schemes on behalf of local bodies and also suggest ways and means of providing funds therefor out of the funds of those bodies.

MR. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI considered that that would not be practicable.

THE DEWAN stated that Government would see how things developed in the course of the budget year and consider whether an increased allotment over and above the sum of Rs. 15,000 already provided would be necessary and possible.

The resolution was *not pressed.*

The Assembly adjourned for the day at 5-20 p.m. to meet again at 12 of the clock the next day.

FIFTH DAY.

Tuesday, 18th June 1935.

The House reassembled at 12 of the clock.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS— (*contd.*).

Scholarships for Boys of the Halepaika or Deevara Community.

MR. TUDKI RAMANNA GOWDA (Tirthahalli Taluk):—

Q.—41. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) What is the population of the Halepaika or Deevara community in the Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan Districts according to the last census?

(*b*) How many boys of this community are receiving education? What is the number of boys of over 8 years and below 18 years who are fit to receive education?

(*c*) How many scholarships are being awarded to them?

(*d*) Is this community included in the list of backward communities who are eligible for scholarships?

(*e*) If so, how many boys are receiving scholarships?

THE GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT (MR. H. V. RAMASVAMI).—

A.—(*a*) Information is not available in the Census Report.

(*b*) Information is not readily available.

(*c*) No definite number of scholarships have been allotted to the pupils of this community.

(*d*) Yes, under minor backward communities.

(*e*) Two boys in high school classes and one in the middle school were awarded scholarships in 1934-35.

MR. TUDKI RAMANNA GOWDA.—How is it that the information asked for in question (*a*) is said to be not available in the Census Report?

MR. H. V. RAMASVAMI.—Because there is no separate sub-head in the census tables.

MR. TUDKI RAMANNA GOWDA.—Are the Government aware that the community is very backward and if so, do they not think that it deserves special encouragement?

MR. H. V. RAMASVAMI.—Yes.

MR. TUDKI RAMANNA GOWDA.—Do the Government know that the community is not able to derive the benefit of backward class scholarships on account of its being merged with some other communities?

MR H. V. RAMASVAMI.—It is not possible to allot scholarships to each backward community separately.

MR. TUDKI RAMANNA GOWDA.—Would there be any objection to show the community separately in the Census Report at least in future?

MR. H. V. RAMASVAMI.—The question will be considered if a representation to that effect is made.